G. R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

File No. 19-15

1915.

Serial Nos. 1-6

(Gen. Pres.)

Later references.

PS 120-42 S1-6.

preserve

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

Part B for Sept: 16.

SUBJECT.

Audit of the accounts of the Govt. Press.

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-18

G. R. S. 11] 1915.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(G Press.)

NOTES.

G.P. File No. 19 – 15

FILE HEADING.

Audit of the accounts of the Govt Press.

From

The Comptroller to the Govt of Mysore.

No. 4538/A.D. 510 Dated 18. 12. 15 Received 20. 12. 15

Diary No. 5392.	Enclos.	Spare Copies.	Serial No. 1.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Forwards the note on the audit of the accounts of the Govt Central Press, Bangalore, for 1913-14, points out several irregularities, suggests that the deficiency of Rs 19-5-7 in the Store accounts should be made good by the Store-keeper and that the fee money transactions should be brought on the general Cash Book.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

1. Several irregularities have been noticed by the auditor in the accounts of the Govt Central Press and the Supdt, Govt Press, acknowledges most of the irregularities and promises correction

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—20.4.16—5-8-15

Serial No.

in the future.

2. The important points noticed in the audit report are as follows :-

3. Cash Book

A sum of Rs 42-12-0 was drawn from Treasury on 30.5.14 on an abstract contingent bill for payment to the City water works and charged off in the cash Book as paid on the same day. But the money was actually remitted on 31st Aug 14.

4. The Supdt's explanation in the matter does not seem satisfactory in view of the standing order that all interdepartmental transactions should be made by book adjustment. Further, money drawn from the Treasury was unaccounted for 3 months

5. Bill Book

No proper supervision & check was exercised either on the receipt of articles into the Press from the local contractors or on the claims preferred by them (local contractors)

88 Flag P.

6. According to the Rules in the Press manual, the Chief foreman or other responsible officer should attend to this work. The Supdt. has no explanation to offer for

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 19 of 1915.

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the omission, but he says that the Chief Foreman is now complying with the rules of the Press Manual.

7: As regards supplies, it seems necessary to insist that they should be made in some definite quantities in two or three instalments and not piecemeal. unless such a course is insisted upon, it will not be possible to avoid giving room for suspicion of malpractices.

8 Subsequent alterations in the counterfoil receipts, stock book etc are objectionable. The Supdt in his letter × to the Comptroller explains that the discrepancies are the result of careless book-keeping + that no dishonest motive or action can be attributed to the parties concerned. It is for consideration whether in the face of so many alterations and corrections which are not attested to by any superior officer, such an explanation can be accepted as satisfactory.

Flag W.

9 The several instances of alterations pointed out in the audit notes offer a wide door for fraud. The Supdt is said to have been × convinced of the defects and promised the adoption of the necessary safeguards indicated by the audit office.

Page 8 of the audit notes.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—70,000—17-12-15

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P. V. D. (para 4).

10. The Comptroller's suggestion that the deficiency in the Store accounts to the extent of Rs 19-5-7 should be made good by the Store keeper is a point for orders.

11. The audit remarks relating to the alteration of entries in the Store accounts are significant. (Pages 15 to 19 of the audit notes)

P. V. D (para 5).

12. The comptroller suggests that the transactions relating to the fine money should be brought on the general cash Book. There seems to be no objection to adopt the suggestion. Whether the suggestion may be adopted is also a point for orders.

Submitted for orders.

Asst
23.2.16.

14. A draft order is put up for approval / hinting the attention of the Sapeks to the various irregularities & requiring immediate action in the matter

15. Reference is invited to paras 2 & 3 of the Supdt's letter to Comptroller requesting for the discrepancies. There may be some force in the Explanation. But the Managing Staff ought to be able to Educate the Contractors as to the proper procedure. —

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17.12.15

5392

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

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16 The "pie money collections" refd to in para 5 of (unpublished) letter (page 25 - heading 13 of Audit Note) seems to require some notice - The system was one of the subjects of an enquiry referred to the Commr. I was asked to enquire &c. - I could not directly broach the subject with the Inspectr & have taken & intend only make some general Enquiry & I have kept the Comm Inspectr's report still pending. The Inspectr has not answered the question as to how volunteers are being paid. —

17. An Enquiry on this point is also included in the draft.

25/3/16.

First Member).

18 I am not sure of the Pie money being correctly brought into the Cash book. Draft amended —

12/3/16

19 Issue - The linked file has also been read when the Inspectr's report is

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—15-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

SP File No. 17 of 191 . . 15

Serial No.

pie money is rec'd.-

14/3-16

2 Do. The Supdt Govt Press.

" Comptroller.

No. G. 12991-2 dy 17.3.16.

States with the Supdt's Addl. note discloses several inconsistencies in the Press, & requests to take necessary action in the matter & report the adjustment for the information of Govt & enquires whether it is necessary to continue the pie Money System

Sus.

3 From the Supdt. Govt. Press.

No. 2281 dy 8.4.1916.

Submits a report on the 'Pie Money' System with his recommendation as to its continuance.

2 The Superintendent states that the discrepancies noticed as a result of audit of the Press accounts, have since been rectified.

2 As regards the deficiency in the Store accounts, he states that as required by G.O. No. 12991-2 dy 17.8.16, the value will be recovered from the Store-keeper by Short-drawal & credited to Govt.

2 His exhaustive note on the 'Pie Money' system may be briefly explained as follows:

2 The System came into existence in 1899. It was started to relieve the highly hard compositions of the work of breaking up and returning types to cases and thus afford them

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—50,000—17-12-15

Serial No.

time to apply themselves to better work.

4 Boys are generally utilised for the inferior work and paid from the funds recovered from the pay of the Compositors out of their own will. These boys happen to be, in most cases, sons of the Press employees and, as the Superintendent says, they have now proved good Compositors.

5 This System was confirmed in 1901 and has been in existence since then. It is explained as a private Concern between the Compositors and the boy Volunteers and as such the transactions relating thereto are not brought on the Cash book.

6 In the result, the Supdt. opines that the System may be continued with advantage. This secures to Govt. better work from the Compositors and inferior & miscellaneous work from the boys who are paid from private funds & not from Govt. money.

27 Subd. for orders with references.

22/4/16.

28 Forward the report (in original - when kindly returned) for favour of opinion as to how the pie money paid in the Press should be treated

25/4-16

29 Dfr. Subd. 24 Apr 26/4

30 768 ne

26/4-16

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

10721

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. G. P File No. 19 of 1915.

Serial No.

4. To. The Comptroller.
No cr: 14926 dy 1.5.16.
Forwards in original the Sl 3 & requests the favor of your opinion as to how the accounts relating thereto shd be treated.

fms

5 From the Same office. No: 9557 dy 13.6.1916.
Furnishes his opinion as called for above.

31 The Comptroller insists on the 'pie money' being taken into Cash account as Cash handled officially, while the Supdt. is not in favour of it as he urges that the 'pie money' System is purely a private arrangement between the Compositors and the boys.

32 There appears to be no objection to adopt the Course suggested by the Comptroller and the Supdt. may also be consulted in the matter.

Subd. 33 A short account of the "pie money System" is to be found in paras. 22 & 26 above.
16/6

34 In his letter, the Superintendant has given the history of the informal 'Pie Branch'. Pie is the accumulation of various sorts of type and this is the result of slovenly and careless work of the compositors. Mr. Fisher in his report on the Govt press (para 8)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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Serial No.

says 'To printers the "Pie" branch is an anomaly. Pie is synonymous with carelessness or laziness' and again 'At present it is to the interest of these piece workers when making corrections etc. to throw types on the floor. ... or to use the types and mutilate them'.

3) When in 1910, the establishment of the press was reorganized, the fixed establishment of Compositors was done away with and the piece work Compositors were also made responsible for the proper distribution of types. The distributing branch was reduced from 40 to 8 hands. In his note regarding the reorganized the Supt. has said 'Corrupt distribution only & will be retained as there is no necessity for such a large number of boys as 'Pye' is not being allowed like accumulated.

4) It is to be very much regretted that very soon after this promise was made, the

GPB—70,000—17-12-15

Serial No.

Supt. should have allowed this informal arrangement to spring up.

3) The system has not been sanctioned by Govt. The ~~Govt~~ compositor is mulcted of 6 pies in every rupee earned by him whether he has allowed the accumulation of type or no. This naturally leads to careless and slovenly work. Moreover the accumulation of 'pie' is a heavy drain on the supplies of type.

3& At the same time, it is seen from the audit report that regular and systematic accounts are not kept either of the receipts or of the expenditure under which head is this report Mr. Fisher says that piece payment for distribution involves a clerical and checking establishment out of all proportion to the amount spent. Besides, it is not also clear whether the payments to the boys are regulated among principles.

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 45 of 191 .

Serial No.

39 In defence of this system, Mr. Yates has put forth 3 arguments (1) that it is a voluntary contribution (2) that it helps to train up a few future compositors and (3) that it costs nothing to Govt. As regards the first, it is ~~diffi~~ may be that it was at first ie in 1910 started voluntarily but I am afraid that many of the compositors may not now like the idea of being deprived of a portion of their earnings. Indeed some anonymous petitions have been received complaining against this system. As regards the third, Govt have a right to expect that the composing work is done neatly without giving room for the accumulation of ice. No convincing reasons have been adduced to show the necessity for continuing this system which has so many disadvantages and which has been started without the sanction of Govt.

40 The Supdt. may now be asked to discontinue

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 49 of 191

Serial No.

this system and get the compositors to turn out work properly and themselves distribute any 'pie' that may unavoidably be accumulated, which can usually be done while they are waiting for copy or corrections.

41 If not, on the other hand it is decided to continue this, it should be on a formal basis with the sanction of Govt. clear rules must be issued as regards payment and regular accounts kept.

Secy
U

MW.
16.8.

42 "Pie boys" are doing a lot of useful work in the Press and they are paid very little for it. If their services are dispensed with a more costly agency will have to be employed - Therefore the "pie system" may be continued. It may be added here that the Comptroller has not recommended the abolition of the system.

NOTE—Contn. obs

GPL—70,000- 17-12-15

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.P File No. 19 of 1915.

Serial No.

"But there is a serious drawback and this relates to the mode of keeping accounts. A deduction of Six pies is made from the piece earnings of the Compositors and ~~paid~~ the Sum Collected is paid to the pie boys. The deductions thus made and the net amount paid to the Compositors are noted in the Register both in pencil and a Separate Register is maintained for noting the Collections and also the Amounts paid to the pie boys". The Comptroller says this is objectionable and suggests that ~~the~~ the receipt and Expenditure of pie money Should be incorporated in the Cash book which is intended to Show the entire Cash transactions of the Press. He has also given further instructions in his letter no 1205 dated 6 June 1916.

2233

13.9.16

"The Superintendent may be asked to Carry out the instructions of the Comptroller.

2d Member) 13/9/16

14/9/16

NOTE—Contn. sheet

10721 14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 19 of 1915.

Serial No.

Dft. order put up. as explained in person.

Issued 17/9/16

6. To the Supdt Govt Press and Comptr
No Q 4168-9 & 21 Sept 1916.
Cautioning the adoption of the
procedure prescribed by the
Comptr for accounting for
the file money earned by the
file boys in the Govt Press.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Gl. 17]

5392

It is requested that in future communications on the subject, the No. and date of this letter, and the distinguishing letters below the number as given opposite, may be quoted and addressed to the Comptroller, Mysore Government window dilivery No. 6, Bangalore.

the communications.

19/5-1916

FILE No. 19-15

SERIAL No. 1

4534

No. L. A. D. 510 OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, MYSORE GOVERNMENT,

Enc: One Audit note *Dated Bangalore, the* 16th December *1915*.

FROM

Rajamantra pravina Diwan Bahadur
J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, ESQ., M. A.,
F. R. A. S., ETC.,
Comptroller to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

To

V. R. Tyagaraja Iyer ESQ., M.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General *Department.*

SIR,

I have the honour to forward herewith the note on the audit of the accounts of the Government Central Press, Bangalore, for the year 1913-14, received back from the Superintendent with his letter No. 878 dated the 2nd October 1915 with his remarks thereon.

2. A very serious irregularity was noticed in the audit of the accounts of the Government Press in that no proper supervision and check was exercised on the receipt of articles into the Press from local contractors and that the claims preferred by them were not subjected to careful scrutiny by any responsible officer

3. The store-keeper's accounts abounded in numerous alterations and erasures and there was no guarantee that all the articles for which payment was made had been properly received or accounted for. The Superintednent has replied that the defective system has since been rectified and that the rules contained in the Press Manual in the matter of securing effective supervision over the receipt of articles from contractors are being observed by the foreman.

Rec.—Gl. 17]

L. & A. Department.

1915.

FROM Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bahadur
J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, ESQ., M. A.,
F. R. A. S., ETC.,
Comptroller to the Govt. of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
Bangalore

To

~~Esq.,~~

The *Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore.*

General Dept.

Dated 17
Despatched. } Seven enclosures
Received

No. L.A. 570

Subject matter.

Forwarding the audit note of the Govt. Central Press Bangalore

4. As no explanation has however been offered regarding the deficiency in the store accounts to the extent of Rs. 19-5-7 as detailed on page 7 of the audit note, the loss should be made good by the store-keeper.

5. The transactions relating to the collection of pie money made from the piece earnings of the compositors and the distribution to the volunteers are now treated as a matter of private arrangement between the compositors and the pie boys and are not brought on the Superintendent's cash book: but as the collection and distribution is made under the Superintendent's control, it would be well to have all cash transactions of the Press brought on the general cash book so that the cash book balance may represent the entire cash in hand in the custody of the Superintendent.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

J Chakravarty

Comptroller.

SDV/

16/12/15

2184 / 4484

W. D. 305—GPB—1,000—16-8-15

No. 878

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT,
GOVERNMENT PRESS,

Dated Bangalore, 2nd October 1915.

FROM

C. H. YATES, ESQ.,
SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS,
BANGALORE.

Diwan Bahadur
J. S. CHARRAVARTI, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.,
Comptroller to the Government of His Highness
the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. 1582/L.A.D.215, dated Bangalore, 25th August 1915, forwarding copy of the result of the audit of accounts of the Central Press for the year 1913-1914, and requesting me to return it with my remarks and note of the action taken in respect of several objections pointed out, I have the honor to return same herewith, with my remarks thereon.

With regard to the several discrepancies noted in the Store accounts, I am of opinion that they are the result of careless book-keeping, and I do not attribute any dishonest motive or action to the parties concerned. Every man is searched on ~~Living~~ leaving the premises each evening, and the possibilities of taking out property are very remote. The method of giving receipts for goods transferred from one branch to another has been altered, and greater check placed upon all concerned.

Much trouble is caused by the poor business methods of local contractors, who are often unable to supply our requirements at the time, and, when they do so, are able to supply very small quantities, and then only through their agents, thus complicating book-keeping. So long as our supplies are thus obtained, this difficulty is likely to continue.

In connection with the Audit, I feel reluctantly compelled to make some comment upon the Auditor himself. Whilst testifying to the thoroughness and minuteness of his audit, which will result in many improvements in the Stores Branch, I must respectfully protest against his methods and his manners. My staff complained to me that he was very brusque and even uncivil to them. They thought they had as much right to be treated as gentlemen as he had, and they resented his manner of behaviour towards them. The many Auditors who have been on duty here during the past ten years have always commanded our respect through their politeness. Hence the present case stands out in strong contrast. The Auditor in the present instance lacks tact.

Then, his methods of dealing with the Store-keeper were anything but judicious. He called for certain receipts said to be given to the contractor, and because they were not at the moment forthcoming, he sent for his superior Officer, Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, B.A., B.L., and had the Store-keeper brought before him, and even hinted at collusion between the contractor and the Store-keeper. I pleaded time for the Store-keeper to produce ~~his~~ the receipts, which were, presumably, with the contractor, and Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar gave the Store-keeper twenty-four hours in which to produce them. The 'case' was therefore adjourned until next day, when the receipts were produced and shewn to Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar, who admitted that there was no case against the Store-keeper, and remarked that the Auditor had acted hastily in the matter. If the Auditor had asked for the receipts and given the Store-keeper time to obtain them, all this trouble would have been avoided.

I regret to say that this appearance of a case against the Store-keeper so upset me, that a serious illness followed. It resulted in a nervous breakdown, necessitating my taking leave for several weeks, and I fear it will leave

its

its mark upon me for a long time to come—and all for want of a little tact!

I say all this very reluctantly; but at the same time I feel I should be lacking in my duty to my staff, to myself and to others, if I failed to do so.

I have the honor to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

W. H. Yates.

Superintendent,

Government Press.

Draft: reply

the question of the discontinuance
of the Life Boats may be considered
at the next meeting

18

Note on the ~~last~~ audit of the accounts of the Government Central Press, Bangalore for 1913-14.

Name of Auditor	R. Raghunatha Rao
Date of commencement of audit	11th February 191
Date of Completion of audit.	1st April 1915
Period occupied (excepting holidays and sundays)	35 days.

The period covered by the present audit is from 1st July 1913 to the end of June 1914.

Part I. Action taken on the last audit.

Orders of Government on the last audit note were received in No. G. 1C1C4-5/G.P. 19-14-2 dated the 20th March 1915 Necessary action has been taken regarding the introduction of trifoil receipts in the Treasuries in respect of the collections of the subscriptions for the Mysore Gazette etc., but the direction given for obtaining bills for articles supplied by local contractors in duplicate has not yet been adopted.

Part II. Result of current audit.

The objections noticed in current audit are embodied in the objection statements pages 1 to 61 of which the important

Remarks by Superintendent Govt. Press

Bills for articles supplied by local contractors are now being received in duplicate. But it has been the practice for several years past to copy all bills paid by the Press into a book, which dispensed with the necessity for duplicate bills. Now that duplica are kept for all bills, it a point for consideration whether the bill book may n be discontinued, as involving unnecessary duplication of work.

important points are noted below:---

1. Cash book.

i. The cash on hand on the 11th February 1915 was Rs. 489-12-5, while the cash book showed a balance of Rs. 579-11-11 made up of the items noted in the margin. The difference of Rs. 89-15-6 consisted of items of expenditure incurred in September, November and December 1914 and in January 1915, not debited in the cash book. Vide page 2 of the objection statements.

1)	Advance amount of Dasara special duty to be remitted to Government.	Rs 500--0--0
(2)	Balance of Rs. 50/- drawn on 18th December 1914 from Treasury as advance for the purchase of books	44-13--6
(3)	Imprest balance	34-14--5
	Total Rs.	579-11-11

(i) The omission was noted and necessary entries made in the cash book in the presence of the Auditor. The instructions as to the amount paid as advance being charged off in the cash book are noted.

The explanation offered for the omission was that till the final bills are given, the amounts paid are treated as advances and are not entered in the cash book. This procedure is not correct. The amounts paid from time to time must be charged off in the cash book as advances and their timely adjustments watched. Besides in one case--item No. 2 of the statement, the final bill had also been given before the payment was made and yet the charge was not shown in the cash book

(ii) The standing orders contained in Civil Account Code regarding advances to Gazetted Officers will be adhered to in future.

ii. It has been the practice in the press to advance money out of the special advances drawn for Dasara expenses from Treasury, to Gazetted Officers viz., the Assistant Superintendent, Government Press, for his expenses and to recoup them out of his Travelling Allowance bills. This is opposed to the standing orders contained in the

Civil

Civil Account Code, Article 137 (d) note (1) and such advances should not be made without obtaining special sanction of Government. (Vide Objection items 2 and 51.

(iii) Re bill from the City Water Works for Rs.42-12-0. After the amount was drawn, it was found that the description in the details of the bill was not accurate and payment was made after some correspondence with the Water Supply Department. The omission to recredit the amount was to be sent away shortly. The instruction of the Audit Office for guidance in such cases, is noted.

iii. A bill was received from the Superintendent, City Water Works, for Rs. 42/12/- re: the charges for the excess water consumed during the quarter ending 31st March 1914. The amount was drawn from Treasury on 30th May 1914 on an Abstract Contingent Bill and charged off in the cash book as paid on the same day. But the money was actually remitted in cash to the Superintendent, City Water Works only on 31st August 1914 after a delay of 3 months. It was irregular to have drawn the money from Treasury long before it was required for payment and secondly to have charged it off in the cash book on 30th May 1914 as paid when it was not actually done so till 3 months after. Moreover, the circumstances under which the payment was made in cash instead of through Comptroller's Office by book transfer were not explained. (Vide objection item 19).

iv) The omission is now rectified and verified by Superintendent.

iv. There was an omission in the cash book in noting the amounts of audited bills. The transaction connected with a bill for Rs. 787-13-3 received audited on 19th June 1914 and delivered to

the contractors was not brought on the cash book

v) The impreat amount was returned as per Executive Engineer's instructions.

v. The impreat of Rs. 50/- held by the Superintendent Government Press on account of public works was returned to the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division on 7th September 1914 Rs. 5-14-0 in cash with the bills for the balance of Rs. 44/2/-

2. Bill Book.

(i) Abdulla Sheriff was the approved Contractor. Under his instructions articles were supplied by his agents who received an acknowledgment from the Store on their own bill heads and slips. The receipts on the prescribed form were deferred owing to the non-attendance of the approved contractor in time to replace the loose slips. In some instances no receipts were granted, because neither the contractor nor his agents came for them. The Store Keeper has been directed to have all supplies invariably examined by the Chief Foreman and to guard against any omission in this respect. Care is now being taken to insist on the entry of particulars regarding date of supply and quantity in the Contractor's bills. The Chief Foreman is now complying with the rules of the Press Manual.

i. A very serious irregularity was noticed in connection with the supply of articles from local contractors and the payment of value to them. Under the rules contained in the Press manual para 88 and Office Order of 1912, stores supplied by approved contractors according to the indents passed should first be examined by the store-keeper and then by the Chief Foreman or other responsible officer and that receipts in the printed counterfoil forms should be granted for the articles so supplied It was found that the Chief Foreman was not attending to this important work at all, that receipts passed on the store keeper's own responsibility were not invariably given in the printed forms but often in looses slips of paper and that in several instances no receipts were granted at all.

Then again when the bill claiming the value of articles supplied was preferred

preferred by the contractor, the receipts granted to him by the Store-keeper evidencing the supply of articles were not called for and checked with the bills. In the year 1913-14, Abdulla Sheriff was a local Contractor, The entries in accounts showed that articles were supplied by him not in full quantity at one time as per indent but piecemeal on different dates and sometimes in larger quantities that what was asked for in the indents. They were not supplied within 7 days from the date of receipt of indents as per conditions agreed upon. The bills prepared showed only the number and date of indent and the quantity of articles as per indent but did not mention the date of supply and the quantity actually supplied.

ii. In the instances indicated below alterations and wrong entries were made in the counterfoil receipts and the stock book, etc., to show that larger quantities than what were originally entered were received.

1. Receipt No. 98 dated 23rd September 1913

Thin pig lead 97 lbs, first entered, was made into 197 and accordingly in the day book of receipts 97 lbs first entered was made into 197.

97 lbs were brought by Abdulla Sheriff, the approved Contractor, and on the same day 100 lbs ~~was~~ were brought by his agent, hence - receipt was granted for 197 lbs. The Store Keeper has been given strict instructions to make as many entries in the day book as there are receipts issued to the Contractors.

2 Receipt No. 101 dated 6th October 1913.

Item

This was a similar instance to the above.

Item, pig lead 96 first entered was made into 196 and also in the day book of receipts 96 first entered was made into 196.

Before the receipt of the 56 lbs of lead, 100 lbs were received from the Contractors' agents, which was omitted to be entered in accounts by oversight. As both the 56 lbs and 100 lbs were issued to the - Type Caster on the 25th February 1914, the same was altered and corrections made accordingly. (Vide also remarks under ~~(i)(a) and (ii)~~ -

3. In the counterfoil of receipt No. 123 dated 24th February 1914, 56 lbs of pig lead was noted as received and in the day book of receipts under date 24th February 1914 the same 56 was first entered. In both the counterfoil receipt and in the day book, 56 was made into 156 Correspondingly 56 lbs entered as issued to Type caster on 25th February 1914 was altered into 156 and similar corrections were made in the day book of issue also.

This was another similar to the above.

4. In the counterfoil of receipt No. 120 dated 11th February 1914 90 lbs of pig lead was noted as received and in the day book also, the same quantity was first entered under date 14th February 1914 and in both the above books, 90 was made into 190 Correspondingly in the issue book of the store-keeper and in the day book of issue 90 was made into 190.

(5) 100 lbs. of Pig lead was received from the Contractor Abdulla Sheriff and 60 lbs from one of his agents and was issued the same day on - separate requisitions. (Vide - - remarks ~~(i) and~~ (ii) (1)

5. 100 lbs of pig lead originally entered in the day book of receipts on 24th June 1914 was altered into 160. Correspondingly in the issue book of the Store-keeper 100 lbs was noted as issued to the Type caster under date 24th June 1914, while in the day book of issue 160 is noted.

(31)

150 lbs was received from the Contractor and 45 lbs from his agent. As the contractor produced the agent's receipt, the same was altered.

(4)

Receipt for 100 lbs was given to Contractor and 34 lbs received the same day from his agents, hence 134 lbs.

(5)

342½ yards of calico were brought by the contractor's servant and a note of same was made in pencil in the indent and rough day books, - subsequently 173 yards was brought by the contractor, for which a receipt was granted for 515½ yards. Vide also remarks under (i)(ii).

on 2--7--1914	515½
on 4--8--1914	484½
on 7--8--1914	127
	1127

The Store Keeper has been directed to open a ledger for each article supplied by the contractor so that we may know at a glance the quantities of each article received and the quantities issued. This will also enable us to check the receipts issued to Contractors with the entries in the ledger.

(6)

6. In the receipt No. 50 dated 20th May 1913, 150 lbs of pig lead originally entered was made into 195 both in words and figures.

7. In the receipt No. 93 dated 11th September 1913 prepared by the Storekeeper 100 lbs of pig lead was shown as received, while in the day book and stock book, the quantity entered was 134 lbs.

8. Indent for a supply of 2000 yards of English Calico II sort was given on 1st July 1914 to contractor Abdulla Sheriff who was not an approved contractor for 1914-15 for the supply of this article. In the bill No. 19, 1,127 yards were charged, which quantity was brought on the day book on the dates noted in the margin. In the indent book against the item English Calico 342½/2--7 was entered which apparently means that 342½ yards were received on 2nd July 1914. But in the day book under date 2nd July 1914 same figure originally entered was erased and 515½ yards have been entered.

iii. In several instances, the quantity claimed and paid for was different from that received and brought on the store accounts, resulting in a loss of Rs. 19--5--7 (Vide statement C attached).

The above instances clearly show that the present system of checking the

Contractor's

Contractor's bills is very defective and offers a wide door for fraud and possibility of collusion between the store-keeper and the Contractor and it should be immediately rectified. The Superintendent, Mr. Yates, was convinced of the defect in the existing practice and promised to have the necessary safe guards above indicated immediately adopted in future.

2. In connection with the supply of certain straw bounds obtained from Madras from Messrs. V. Perumall Chetty and Sons, who were not approved contractors, it was noticed that an order was given by the Superintendent, Government Press himself in letter No. 1519 dated 23rd April 1913 to the firm at Madras to supply the straw boards required, the bill was sent by the firm to the superintendent and the money was paid by him directly but yet the claim was included in the bill of an approved local contractor S. Krishnaswami Naidu and the bill was made payable in the name of the Superintendent. It was an irregularity in the first place to have sent the order from the Press for supply of articles to the firm of Messrs. V. Perumall Chetty ~~xxxfxx~~ when it was not an approved firm and secondly to have included the claim for articles supplied in the bill of a local contractor apparently

The then Contractor, S.Krishnasawmy Naidu, not having in his possession the required quantity of straw-boards, he said that the boards might be got direct from Messrs.Perumall Chetty & Sons at his risk. Accordingly an order was sent from this office to Messrs.V. Perumall Chetty & Sons for supply of same, which the firm supplied and forwarded their bill for Rs.185-15-0 in the name of Krishnasawmy Naidu.

Thereafter S.Krishnasawmy Naidu put in his claim for Rs.189-9-0, arriving at tendered rates, which was passed. The excess amount on account of transit, &c., claimed by the Contractor, ~~which~~ was quite within the tendered rate. The mistake was in our sending the order to Messrs.V.Perumall Chetty instead of requiring the Contractor to do so. The irregularity pointed out will be avoided in future.

(3) Component parts are not treated as separate pieces of machinery. Each machine with all its parts complete is treated as one article, so, it is not clear how component parts which are replaced or repaired can be brought on the store account. The work shop accounts, being under the audit control of the Comptroller's office, the accuracy of the bill will ~~arrive~~ receive due investigation there. This office has to pay whatever is demanded for work done on the assurance that the workshop charges are at the rates approved of by Government. Orders have, however, been issued to the Store-keeper to enter the amounts of the bills - received from the Water Supply - Department for repairs against the machine on which the repairs were incurred, without, however, adding the cost of the repairs to the - value of the machine.

apparently to avoid the objection of want of Government sanction.

When the bill for the articles supplied by V. Perumall Chetty was for Rs. 185-15-0 a larger amount viz., Rs. 189-9-4 was claimed from Government at the rates tendered by the Contractor S. Krishnaswami Naidu though there was nothing on record to show that the supply made from V. Perumall Chetty was at the instance of and on behalf of S. Krishnaswami Naidu and the excess of Rs. 3-10-4 paid to Krishnaswami Naidu should be recovered and refunded to Government

3. ~~The xxxxxxxxx~~ In respect of bills received from the Government work-shop for preparing and repairing articles, it was not explained how they were checked and the claim admitted as the articles received were not brought on the store accounts.

I recollect having made the payment but not the date. 12/3/16

1. I Councillor for Rs. 240/- as per bill No. 24 dated 18th March 1914 being the cost of printing 2000 copies of Lâkhya bodini
2. Secretary, Economic Conference Industries Committee, for Rs. 73-12-10 as per bill 27 dated 3rd April 1914 being the cost of printing charges

3 Work Register.

i. Rs. 313-12-10 due on account of works executed in the Press, from the marginally noted persons have been outstanding since April 1914 (Vide item 46

ii. Whether the sum of Rs. 2/8/- due from the Wesleyan Mission Press, Mysore for sharpening a knife as per letter No. Regd. 5261 dated 29th June 1914 was recovered and if so when, was not pointed out (Vide item 41).

iii. Sanction of Government was not forthcoming for the execution of private

i. Steps have been taken to get the out-standings adjusted.

ii. The amount due for this particular item of work will be - recovered from the Wesleyan Mission Press. The matter is under correspondence. A letter has - been addressed to Govt., requesting that the Superintendent may be permitted to undertake small items of work without asking Govt. permission.

(iii) The irregularity ~~(i), (ii), and (iii)~~ indicated will be ~~-~~ noted in future.

Noted in

private work-- Vide items 43 and 45 in the following three instances and note of the last was not also made in the work register.

(1) Making 6 type high stered plates for the Wesleyan Mission Press Mysore at a cost of Rs. 11/3/-

(2) Binding Ramayana as per letter No 5705 dated4th March 1914 from Mr. C.S. Balasundaram Iyer at a cost of Rs 3/-

(3) Printing and binding 10 copies of lecture on light Railways for Mr. D.G. Dani at a cost of Rs. 3/4/- as per bill 39 dated 10th June 1914

4. Piece Work Registers.

i. The excess of four annas has been refunded by short drawal in the bill for March 1915.

i. As pointed out in the objection statement item 21, there was an excess amount of C-4-C drawn on behalf of the binders in the month of September 1913 and the same should be recovered and refunded to the treasury by short drawal in the next bill.

ii. This was done with my approval on account of the special nature of the work turned out. It may have been a verbal permit. The work under reference does not come - under the tabulated rates by which binding and printing are paid for. Hence Superintendent decides what shall be paid. This has been the practice for all time. If the Auditor had enquired about the - matter, he would have been shown a printed reference which giv the Superintendent the power discretion. He could have als seen it in the Press Manual.

ii. In the instances mentioned in detail in items 22 and 27 of the objection statement, certain rates higher than those entered in the sanctioned table of piece work rates for binding and printing were given and the special orders of the Superintendent, sanctioning those extra rates were not forthcoming nor were the circumstances under which the higher or special rates were admitted explained.

iii. The name of the machine will be entered in the Pressmen's register after the several machines are given distinguishing numbers or letters.

iii. There was an omission in the Register of earnings of the Pressmen in not entering the name of the machine used for printing as piece work rates admissible, depends upon the machine used for printing.

iv. Two of these vouchers for July 1913 have been since found and shewn to Superintendent. The one for 1/6 has been lost.

iv. Three vouchers for July 1913 for Rs. 1/6/-, 12/6/- and 17-11-6 were not forthcoming for check and two other vouchers for the same month had not been duly approved by the Chief foreman and the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent.

v. The necessary adjustment will be made.

v. There was a small difference of 9 pies claimed and paid in excess and a variation in distribution of earnings of C-3-C as pointed out in items 30 and 31 of the objection statement. These should be adjusted.

5. Register of Overtime allowances.

In checking the allowances drawn and disbursed to men for October 1913, an excess payment of Rs C-12-11 was pointed out and this was recovered and credited on 8th March 1915 (Vide item 5)

6. Register of subscribers to the Mysore Gazette.

A short recovery of two annas noticed in the collection of subscription for the Mysore Gazette has been placed under objection (Vide item No. 12).

Amount remitted to the Bangalore District Treasury on the 14th August 1915

ii. To meet emergencies only 10 copies in excess of the number actually required for distribution are printed.

There seems to be no necessity for maintaining a special stock account for a weekly publication.

ii. No stock account showing the number of Mysore Gazette copies printed, the number issued (both free and to subscribers) and the balance of copies on hand was maintained.

It is a practice to give a copy free to parties who advertise in the Mysore Gazette, to satisfy them as to its publication. In this case the publication charge amounted to Rs.6/8/- together with a free copy and another copy was recovered from the party and the amount remitted to the Treasury.

Auditor observes that there is no rule or order authorizing the giving of a ~~full~~ copy of Gazette to advertisers. It is, however, a general rule with all newspapers.

7. Register of private advertisement.

Against a sum of Rs. 7/8/- recoverable from Mr. Jas S. Fraser, Official Liquidator Madras, for publication charges viz., Rs 6/8/- and for two copies of the Mysore Gazette viz., Rs. ~~1~~ 1/- only Rs. 7/- was recovered on 21st August 1913 and the explanation offered was that it is usual to give a free copy to parties who send in their advertisement to be published in the Mysore Gazette and the additional copy supplied is alone charged for. There is no rule or order authorizing this concession.

(8)

8. Register of books supplied to India Office Library and British Museum London.

A book is now maintained in which all advances made from time to time are entered.

The balance outstanding against Clerk Venkatapah has been recover-

For the purpose of purchasing books required for the India Office Library and British Museum, London, Special advances, whenever necessary, were being sanctioned by Government and drawn from Treasury by the Superintendent. And out of such money, advances were made by the Superintendent to clerk Venkatappa and to the foreman, Mysore Branch Press

Press for making necessary purchases; but no regular account was kept for the advances made to them from time to time and the expenditure incurred by them nor were prompt steps taken to adjust the balance of advance due at any time In checking the several advances made, it was found that Rs. 1-11-6 was due from clerk Venkatappa up to 25th June 1914 which the Superintendent Government Press was not aware of (Vide item 20) This must be recovered and credited

9. Paper stock account.

i. The excess has been brought on to stock. The deficiencies, which are for the most part small, may be considered as incidental to the handling of paper over a long period.

i. In checking the issues of paper for June 1914, noted in the stock register, with the entries in the day book of issue, certain discrepancies were found as detailed in the objection statement page 25 and item No. 32.

ii. The paper Clerk states that 12½ yards was issued for file boards. When these were issued the Second Binder said he wanted another three yards for certain miscellaneous books, which were given him; but by an omission - the reason for issuing the additional three yards was not entered, but the figure was altered instead.

ii. It was also observed that 12½ yards of long cloth issued on 24th June 1914 as per entry in the day book for preparing 100 file boards was altered into 15½ yards and the circumstances under which the alteration was made were not explained. As ordinarily only 12½ yard of long cloth were being issued for 100 file boards, the cost of the excess viz., 3 yards at 0-4-6 a yard should be recovered if the excess issue is not properly explained (Vide objection item 35).

(iii)

An acknowledgment will be obtained in all cases for articles -- issued, in the day book.

iii Acknowledgments were not invariably obtained in all cases from the parties for the articles issued in the column provided therefor in the day book of issue.

iv The stock of 11 kinds of paper etc noted in the margin was checked with the book balance and found to agree except in the case of first 8 kinds the differences noticed in which are detailed in the objection statement pages 26 and 28, 29, and 30.

v. Off cuts, slips, and spoilt sheets were found in the paper room and no account was kpet to show the disposal of such stock, as required in paras 99 (g) and 93 (b) of the Press Manual.

he excess will be added to the book balance. Re loan of 20 skins to Anantiah, G.R.S. The necessary entries will be made on return of the loan.

1. Envelopes cut
2. Rexine cloth
3. Long cloth
4. sheep skin
5. card board fine
6. Badami Foolscap 16 lbs.
7. Tub sized.
8. Printing super royal
9. Quarto post.
10. Machine made royal counts
11. Art paper royal

The pieces remaining after the work is done are formed into slip books and it is not possible to maintain any accounts for such things.

10. Stores.

The examination of the store accounts disclosed several irregularities mentioned below:---

i. When checking the indents of the binding department, with the entries in the day book of issue kept by the store keeper, it was found that the quantity of articles originally entered as indented for by the Head Binder was tampered with sometimes by altering the figures e.g., cypher made into 6 1 into 2 etc. and on other occasions by inserting 1 as the second or 3rd digit in a different ink so as to increase the quantity by tens and hundreds.

The circumstances of such a proceeding has been pointed out to the Head Binder and to the Store keeper.

Store-keeper explains that the quantity originally indented for by the employees being insufficient and less than what was actually required for the different works, the alterations in the figures were made instead of fresh indents being written. I am satisfied however that these alterations were not made with any malicious motive but with a view to avoid writing details. The Store-keeper and Binder have strictly ordered not to alte figures in future but make d ed entries in figures and wc This is now being done.

Such

Such discrepancies were found in almost every page of the Indent book and the total number of items so dealt with was so large as 108.

The kinds of articles in respect of which the entries were thus tampered with one :---

1. Long cloth
2. Sheep skins
3. Straw boards
4. Country calico
5. English calico (II sort)
6. Backing twine.
7. Books of gold leaves
8. End paper.
9. Glue.

In the following three cases examined in detail to see whether the altered quantity was actually required for the work for which the article was indented for it was found that the original quantity indented for was itself more than enough and that the sub sequent alterations must have been made thereafter with a purpose.

Why these several alterations were made and by whom they were made were not explained. The alterations might have been made by the store-keeper, either perhaps to make up for the deficiency in stock as compared with the book balance which he was unable to account for or to denote the issues that were actually made by him without obtaining proper indents. In any case, the irregularities require to be departmentally investigated.

Cases of examination.

Case No 1

The Store-keeper denies making any alteration in the figures, and says he issued the quantities as per the figures given him. He attributes the alteration to the men who received the indent from the Head Binder. It is not possible at this distance of time, to ascertain who were responsibl for altering the figures in the several instances given. It appears that the men required more material than was originally asked for, and this was the way they obtained it. Under the new system adopted this is not now possible. In some instances the Store-keeper puts the inaccuracies down to clerical errors.

These remarks apply to audit notes down to second para on page 19 of audit notes.

(1)

Case 1. On 30th March 1914, 10 sheep skins were indented for binding the office Gazettes. This 10 was altered into 16. On looking into the account of binders, for April 1914, was seen that 19 office Gazettes were bound in ½ sheep skin and corner leather (Nos. 177 to 195) of which 15 books were of 1500 to 2400 pages.

2 books.	1000	pages.
1 book	900	,,
1 book	800	,,

19. books.

On ascertaining the quantity of sheep skins required for this binding work, it was learnt that 10 sheep skins would quite suffice calculating at the rate of 1 skin for two books 2400 pages each so that the indent of 10 skins seems correct for this work.

Case 2. On 16th June 1914 160 straw boards (1½ lbs) were indented for binding Register No. 4 160 was subsequently altered into 266. On looking into the work register, it was found that the requisition from the Registration Department was for 250 books and accordingly 250 books were printed. The straw boards required for this work ~~was~~ were only 100 calculating at the rate of 2 boards for 5 books of a Foolscap size. ow 150 was indented for is not known nd the circumstances under which 160 as made into 266 were not explained.

Case 2

Case 3. On 27th October 1914, 103 straw boards of lbs were indented for binding books of Municiapal account Manual 12 and 103 was subsequently altered into 153. 156 books of Municipal Account Manual 12 of 6 quires each were printed and the quantity of straw boards required was ascertained to be 104 at the rate of 2 boards for 3 books So the indent of 103 straw boards was correct.

ii. Two statements A. & B. showing the several alterations made in the indent book and the rough cost of the difference of quantity between the original one and the altered one are herewith attached A few alterations noticed the accounts deserving special men are noted below:---

a On 12th January 1915 1 lb of appears to have been issued to the penter and this 1 lb subsequently tered into 31 by inserting 3 bef in a different ink (Vide Objecti Statement item 54). On an examini of the issue book, it was seen tha except in this particular case, th quantity of glue issued to the carpenter on any one occasion was not more than 2 lbs (Vide below).

on 28--5--1914	2 lbs.
on 13--7--1914	2 lbs.
,, 12--9--1914	2 lbs
,, 30-10--1914	1 lb.

Again on 18th January, 19th January 1915 and 27th January 1915 10 lbs

Case 3. On 27th October 1914, 103 straw boards of lbs were indented for binding books of Municiapal account Manual 12 and 103 was subsequently altered into 163. 156 books of Municipal Account Manual 12 of 6 quires each were printed and the quantity of straw boards required was ascertained to be 104 at the rate of 2 boards for 3 books So the indent of 103 straw boards was correct.

ii. Two statements A. & B. showing the several alterations made in the indent book and the rough cost of the difference of quantity between the original one and the altered one are herewith attached A few alterations noticed in the accounts deserving spetial mention are noted below:---

a On 12th January 1915 1 lb of glue appears to have been issued to the carpenter and this 1 lb subsequantly altered into 31 by inserting 3 before 1 in a different ink (Vide Objection Statement item 54). On an examinati of the issue book, it was seen that except in this particular case, the quantity of glue issued to the carpenter on any one occasion was not more than 2 lbs (Vide below).

on 28--5--1914	2 lbs.
on 13--7--1914	2 lbs.
,, 12--9--1914	2 lbs
,, 30-10--1914	1 lb.

Again on 18th January, 19th January 1915 and 27th January 1915 10 lbs

1 on 12--1--1915 to carpeneter
10 on 18--1--1915
10 on 19--1--1915 to Head binder
10 on 27--1--1915
31 Total

10 lbs of glue were altered into ~~...~~ in the indent book of the Head Binder in the day book of issues and also in the stock register. The total quantity of ~~glue~~ glue as per original figures issued in January 1915 was 31 This number was noted in the stock registers and the balance viz., 134 lbs was struck. After making the alterations in the several books above noted, the total quantity of issue for the month became 79 (31 plus 16 plus 16 plus 16). So the figure 31 originally entered as the total for the month was erased and 79 entered and the balance of stock viz. 134 lbs originally entered was also erased and 86 entered in the stock register.

(b) In the indent book of the binding department a quantity of 85 straw boards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs was noted as issued as per Head Binder's indent on 15th June 1914 But in the day book of issue and stock register, the quantity noted was 185 straw boards. The difference is 100 lbs straw boards.

The indent of 85 straw boards was for the work of binding 250 books of excise C. L Dy. $\frac{1}{2}$ size of 4 quires (item No. 37 of the Binders register) The quantity of straw boards required was 85 at the rate of 1 board for 3 books. And as such how 185 was entered in the stock books is not understood.

The

The excess o f 10(straw boars was not duly accounted for.

Then again for the above work 10 yards of calico and 8 yards of long cloth were indented for but 10 was altered into 18 and 8 into 18.

c. In the stock register of receipts a credit of 350 lbs of pig lead was noted as under

200 lbs on 6-4-14 as per indent of 73 of 14-3-1914
150 lbs on 29-4-14 as per indent 77 of 2-4-1914.

In the stock register of issues, 200 lbs was noted as issued under date 7-4-1914 and 50 on 30th April 1914 as per entries recorded in the day book of issues. But the total of the quantity for the month was not struck in it and in striking the balance for the month in the stock register of receipts, 350 lbs was noted as issued apparently to correspond with the total quantity shown as received. In checking the entries in the day book of issues with those in the issue book kept by the store-keeper. it was found that the original entry of 50 lbs in the issue book of the store keeper seems to have been altered into 150 lbs without corresponding alteration not having been made in the day book and stock book.

iii. Actual Balances in hand of the store

store articles detailed in the State-
nt D were examined and checked with
e stock book balance and found to
ree except in respect of 4 articles
z., sheep skin, kerosine oil, 1½
int brass note and impression cloth
as indicated below.

Article	Book balance	stock on hand	Difference
1 sheep skin	698 skins	688 skins	10 skins short.
2 kerosine oil	3 tins and 1½ bottles	2 tins and 4 bottles rough	1 tin short
3 1½ point brass-rule note.	4069	5071	1002 more
4 Impression cloth	2 yards.	nil.	2 yards short

Item 1. If the shortage of the 10 skins be not properly accounted for by the store-keeper the value of it viz., Rs. 6-8-0 at ~~Rs~~-1/8/- a lb or for 10 skins roughly should be recovered. It should be noted here that all the sheep skins were not of the same size, that out of the 688 skins in stock many were very small ones and two were ~~xxx~~ cut pieces , As in the bill of the contractor who supplied, the number supplied was not shown but the stock supplied was calculated by weight in lbs and as on the other hand the entries in the stock book showed only the number of sheep skins received, it was not explained how the contractor's claim was checked with reference to the entry in the stock book. This defect should be at once rectified by entering the weight of the sheep skins also in the stock

1. The difference of ~~one~~ ten sheep skins was found and brought to the notice of the Auditor as well as the Superintendent. If both weight and number of sheep skins are entered in the stock book, it will be enough to enter only the number in the issue register.

2. One tin of kerosine oil is always kept in the Engine Room in case of break down and was brought to Auditor's notice.

3. In calculating brass rules from Stephenson Blake & Co., were omitted and the same will be brought on to account.

4. Impression cloth was subsequently issued to two machines in lieu of old ones and the difference of 1/8 yard each was only brought on to the accounts.

(12)

stock book and in the issue registers.

Item 2. Likewise with regard to Kerosine oil, the value of the one tin short viz., Rs. 2-2-0 should be recovered unless it be properly accounted for

Item 3. 1½ point brass note. The balance according to the books on 19th March 1915 was erroneously entered as 2629 instead of 4069 and this error was apparently due to the supply of 15 gross or 2160 from Stephenson Blake and Co., on 18th June 1913 having been posted in the stock book as 5 gross or 720 (Vide objection to 5). But the actual stock on hand was 5071 or 1002 in excess, which should be explained.

Item 4 Impression cloth. In checking the stock register of issues with the entries in the day book of issue for July 1913 it was found that the issue of 2 belt fasteners to printing Foreman as per day book on 14th July 1913 was wrongly posted in the stock book as issue of 2 yards of Impression cloth and the actual stock under this head was less to this extent than the correct book balance. If the shortage is not properly accounted for the value of it viz., 7 shillings at 0-3-6 (shillings) a yard has to be made good.

iv. The omissions noticed in checking the receipts of articles from the invoice

invoice or bill book with the stock register are detailed in objection 7C.

Indent books will be maintained for all the departments, in which articles received from the stores will be acknowledged.

v. Under para 89 of the Press Manual stores should be issued only on an indent prepared in a printed from and passed by the Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent. Indent books in the printed form were being used by the printing and casting departments only and in the binding department, a note book in manuscript was kept But in none of these departments were the articles received from the store-keeper acknowledged. In respect of articles issued to the other branches viz. despatching, Proceedings etc., the issues were not supported by indents but they were simply noted in a note book kept by the store keepers wherein too no acknowledgments were obtained. And in this note book, certain articles such as pig lead etc., issued to the casting department for which separate indent books were in use were also entered by the store-keeper.

11. Type casters' registers.

It has been the practice from several year's to calculate wastage on the metal issued to the casting department, and not on the type cast. If the latter course is to be now adopted it would perhaps necessitate a higher allowance for wastage than 5%. There seems to be no necessity for any change. The difference between the book balance and the actual stock in the casting departmnet is inevitable because wastage is calculated at a fixed percentage (5%) whereas the quantity actually lost in handling the metal

Two registers were maintained in this connection one showing the monthly quantity of battered types metal pig lead etc., issued from the General stores to the casting department for preparing types, the quantity of cast types received in the General stores from the casting department and the balance

metal varies according to the nature of the casting. And when stock is taken at long intervals, the difference will be found to be very great.

It has been arranged to take stock in the casting department every month and adjust any difference that may be discovered. This course will avoid discrepancies between stock and the book balance. These discrepancies sometimes show an excess of metal and sometimes a shortage; which points throughout to faulty book-keeping, which is being remedied.

balance of articles on hand in the casting department and another showing the date, description and weight of cast types received in the General Stores from the casting department.

The former register was opened in July 1910 The wastage allowed for the casting department for melting rubbing and cutting etc., is 5% In working out the balance of stock of articles on hand in the casting department, it was found that this wastage was calculated upon the total quantity of monthly stock issued to the casting department including the opening balance on hand, instead of on the quantity actually dealt with by that department or the quantity reissued to or received in the General stores by the casting department.

A statement E showing the quantity of metal etc., issued to and the quantity of caste types received from the casting department with opening and closing balance for 1913-1914 is appended to this note from which it will be seen that the opening balance for July 1913 was 317 lbs 10 oz., the total issue to and receipt from the casting ~~department~~ department for the ~~year~~ year being 15202--12 and 13612--0 respectively.

The closing balance at the end of June 1914 on hand in the casting department ought therefore to be 1227-12 (as calculated in the statement' But the book balance entered was 707-14 and the difference is 519-14.

Then again, while examining the stock of articles on hand in the casting department and verifying it with the book balance for the month of March 1915, it was found that the quantity of stock on hand on 30th March 1915 (examined in the presence of the superintendent Government Press) was 320 lbs.

The books balance on the 1st March 1915 as recorded in the register was 378 lbs and 6 oz. the total quantity of metal etc., issued from the general stores to the casting department for preparing types from 1st to 30th March 1915 was 965 lbs Total 1343lbs 6 oz.

Against the total stock of 1343-6 for March 1--30 in the casting department the quantity of cast types received from the casting department during the period was 1451 lbs and 4 oz. with a stock on hand in the casting department as noted above of 320 lbs. This discrepancy requires to be explained.

12 Contingent Register.

The remarks about impreat amount and abstract contingent bills are noted for guidance.

An impreat of Rs. 90 is held by the Superintendent Government Press to

meet

meet the contingent
this sum was fully spent, it was not recouped by drawing the amount from Treasury on Abstract Contingent Bills, but the practice of utilizing the other amounts on hand viz., the special advance drawn during the time of Dasara and other receipts ~~was~~ were resorted to (Vide Statement F attached). Several important articles purchased out of the contingent grant were not brought on the store books. (Vide state G attached). Rs. 2/- was paid on 8th October 1913 for 8 seers of cocoanut oil, which according to the rate as per accepted tender viz., Rs. 6/- per maund the cost was 1/5 of Rs. 6/- or Rs. 1-3-2 Why the excess of 0-12-10 was paid was not understood.

The excess pointed out in the payment for cocoanut oil will be recovered from the Contractor.

13. Pie money distribution account

A deduction of 6 pies in the rupee (known as pie money) was made from the total piece earnings of each compositor and paid to the volunteers in proportion to the number of days attended by them regard being also given to seniority and good conduct.

This has all along been treated as a matter of private arrangement between the Compositors and Pie Boys subject to the Superintendent's control, and the Pie money is treated accordingly without being taken into account as cash handled officially.

The deductions made in the compositors earnings and the net amount paid to each were noted in the Acquittance roll of the compositors in pencil and a separate register was kept for noting the money collected every month

the distribution made out of it to the volunteers and the balance left undisbursed on this account. The balance on hand for February 1915 was Rs. 68-13-6 which was kept separately from the cash book balance. As the general cash book is intended to show the entire cash transactions of the Press, the receipt and expenditure of die money may also be incorporated in it in lump, so that the cash book balance, may represent the entire cash in hand in the custody of the Superintendent.

14. Service Register.

Certificates of verification will be recorded every year.

(a) Certificates of annual verification of the services of the officials of the Government Press as required by rule 159 B of the Mysore Treasury Manual were not recorded in the Service Registers by the Head of Office (Vide Objection item No. 76)

The leave allowances, paid in excess to Venkatramiah - (Rs.12-13-9) will be recovered by short drawal in four instalments.

(b) In checking the service register of H. Venkataramiah Despatcher on 30/- it was found that he was granted privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days from 8th December 1902 when the period of such leave at his credit on that date was only one month and 26 days.

The period of leave in excess of what was due to him was 18 days and the leave allowance granted to him for these 18 days amounting to Rs. 12-13-9

Superintendent,
Govt. Press

Rs. 12-13-9 should be recovered
him by short drawal in the next pay-
bill (Vide page 61 of the objection
statement.

Assistant Comptroller &
Officer in charge of Local Audit
Department. 4-8-49

Compd.

SDV/2-27.

G.R.S. 28]

GP File No. 19-15
Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to 392

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
( )

, *the* 191 .

READ—

Letter No. 4538 / L.A.D 5'10 dt. 16th Dec. 1915 from the Comptroller in Mysore submitting a Note on the Audit of the Accounts of the Government Central Press, Bangalore for 1913-14.

~~ORDER THEREON.~~ No.

Order G 12991-92

The Note discloses several irregularities in the method of maintaining the various

over.

Date of issue 17/3/16

Signed by M.B.S. Rao

SUBJECT.

GPB—50,000—1-12-12

Registers Receipts &c.

Stores supplies piecemeal by Contractors, Adjustment of departmental accounts & several sundry matters. The attention of the Superintendent & visitors to the Auditor's transactions with a request that steps should be taken immediately to have all irregularities rectified and strict compliance with prescribed rules in the future.

In cases where rejection has been taken to transactions not authorized by rules, reports should be submitted at once for orders of Govt.

2. The Auditor points out that in several instances the gratuities claimed & paid for the different forms shown in the Abstract accounts. One of these cases that has resulted in a loss of Rs 19.5.7 to Govt. Called the Superintendent's attention in respect of this item that the deficiency

G.R.S. 21]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

~~Ca. to be explained~~

~~that the~~ The Shin keeper should who is responsible

make good the loss. The Superintendent will take the necessary action in the matter & report the ~~result~~ Lajustment for the information of Govt.

3. Steps should also be taken to have the outside Laundries reported as shown in the Work Register Lajustments at an Early date. —

4. Reference is made in the Audit note to a System obtaining in the Rest of Pie-Factory Checks made from the piece Earnings of the Compositors & Distributers ~~of the Machine~~ to the Volunteers. And

and the Superintendent

Receives in Agents this

System that this has all

along been treated as a

matter of private arrange-

ment between the Compositors

& printers subject to the

Superintendent's control

and the pie-money is

treated accordingly without

being taken into Cash

Account or Cash handled

officially — The Superintendent

expected to submit for order of such

report in detail about

this System stating the necessity therefor,

this System, how long it

has been in force, what

is the average income

& Expenditure and whether

such a System obtains

in other Govt Printing

Establishments. — In

the meantime the receipts

and whether it is necessary to continue the practice.

12/3/16

GPO—20,000—10-2-14

G.R.S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

& Expenditure on this account should be brought on the General Cash account of the Press as suggested by the Comptroller —

14/3-16

Sir K. Seey

To The Supdt. Govt Press & Comptroller in Mysore

NO. 2281

Office of the Superintendent,
GOVERNMENT PRESS,
Bangalore, 8th April 1916.

DIARY NO. 8956

19-15-16.
GP
19-15
3

From

C. H. YATES, Esq.,
Superintendent, Government Press,
B A N G A L O R E.

To

D. M. NARASINGA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Secretary to Government of Mysore,
G E N E R A L D E P A R T M E N T.

Sir,

With reference to G. O. No.G.12991-92/G.P.19-15-2 dated 17th March 1916 passing orders on the Note on the Audit of the Accounts of the Government Press for 1913-14, I have the honor to state that I have already noted down on the Audit note my remarks and explanation of the action taken in respect of the several objections pointed out. All the discrepancies have been since attended to and every endeavour is being made to avoid them in future. As I wrote to the Comptroller, the several discrepancies noted in the Store Accounts are in my opinion the result of careless book-keeping, and these have been put right and the Store-keeper strictly warned not to meddle with figures in future. Steps will be taken to recover from the Store-keeper Rs.19-5-7 that has been lost to Government through his carelessness, by short drawal in the next pay bill of the Establishment.

As regards the "Pie Money" referred to in para 4 of the Government order under reply, I have to state that a "Pie Distributing Branch" was organised in the Press in April 1899 under orders conveyed in G. O. No.11684-5-Mis.F.17-93 dated 15th April 1899. The avowed object with which it was recommended

recommended was stated in this office letter No.892 dated 18th arch 1899 as follows:-

"In the majority of large Printing Establishments, composing work is kept distinct from distributing. The former is as you may be aware the art of setting type, the latter being the reverse, viz., breaking up and returning types to cases. The Compositor is a superior workman and the distributor an -- inferior one. The work of the latter is to make ready materials for the Compositors, and he does what may be called the dirty work. Hence the wages of a Distributor are a good de less. But the combination of both composing and distributin "as is the case in the Government Press here has apparently "necessitated that a higher wage should be paid to the -- "Compositor on the ground that he loses time in having to - "attend to less remumirative work, i.e., Distributing. My pr "posal is to decide the work to separate the Composing from - "Distributing. By so doing 1stly a check can be exercised on "the waste of materials, 2ndly the accumulation of "Pie" which "is a drain on supplies of type is prevented. 3rdly a greater "facility for increased work is created and 4thly a saving to "Government in wages is effected

The pay of the Distributors range from Rs.6 to Rs.1-8-0 per month, and lads and boys are employed for this purpose. This department continued to exist temporarily till February 1901 when it was made permanent at a cost of Rs.235 per month in G.O. No.10630-31/M.F.1794 dated 16th February 1901.

A reduction of this Distributing Staff was proposed in this office letter No.303 dated 27th September 1901 as per G. O. No.3670-1/Mis.690 dated 2nd September 1901 and this was - sanctioned in G.O. No.7499-Mis.1164 dated 14th November 1901.

The "Pie Distributing Branch" continued its uninterrupted existence ever since but for brevities sake was known as "Pie Branch" and the boys working in it were being called

as

as "Pie Boys."

Mr. T. Fisher, of the Madras Government Press, who made an exhaustive report on the working of the Press in No.G.2507 - dated 31st January, 1904, refers to the existence of the "Pie Branch." Para 8 and again in Para 14 of the report he -- advocates the continuance of the Branch under the altered - designation of "Distribution Section".

In para 12 of the report he discusses the various system of payment extant and states that the Mysore System is prevalent in Allahabad. Though he preferred the Madras System, he found no objection to the continuance of the Mysore System and proposed a reduction of the establishment. (Para 14)

When the Press was finally re-organised in April 1910 as per G.O.No.5567-8-/G.P.5-08-26 dated 23rd April 1910, the - permanent Distributing Branch was entirely absorbed in the - Composing Branch and a staff of 40 distributors was reduced t 8.

It is at this stage of the history of the "Pie Branch" that the system now in vogue, viz., of Pie money collections made from the piece earnings of the Compositors and distributed to the volunteers as a matter of private arrangement came into being.

So many as the 32 boys were thrown out of employment as a result of the re-organisation and rather than turn them - away, the Compositors agreed to forego a little of their - wages to maintain them on a small remuneration. The eight - permanent distributors proved hardly enough to deal with the lot of "pie" that accumulates daily, and there was apparentl no objection for allowing the boys to continue especially as it involved no extra cost to Government. Besides, the slight inducement offered to them by the voluntary contri-

bution

55

contribution of the Compositors has been a great help to the boys to get a training in Compositors' work, and there are at present a number of piece work Compositors in the Press who were once "Pie Boys." Moreover most of these boys are the - sons of workmen of the Press who will eventually fill their - fathers' positions. Consequently the existing practice of the Compositors' co-operating to contribute some thing towards - remunirating boys who are practically either their sons or - sons of their friends in the other departments of the Press and thus help the boys to learn the profession has nothing to detract from its merits as no extra cost is involved thereby. I am therefore of opinion that the system may be continued - with advantage.

The average monthly income during the twelve months commencing from March 1915 to the end of February 1916 is Rs.71-12 and the expenditure Rs.71-2-11. The annual annual income - during the above period is Rs.862-8-0 and expenditure Rs.854-2-11; the balance is carried over every month, and brought forward to the following.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Superintendent,

Government Press.

27/4

G. R. S. 26]

GP File 19-15-

Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G 14926/one

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

To

The Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

Date of issue 1/5/16

Signed by M B L Rao.

I am directed to forward herewith in original letter no: 2281, dt 8th April 1916, from the Superintendent, Govt. Press regarding the 'Pie Money' system obtaining in the Central Press and to request the favour of your opinion as to how the accounts relating thereto should be treated.

Thanks

for Secy. to Govt.

Rus

To be kindly returned with reply

over.

SUBJECT.

It is requested that in future communications on the subject, the No. and date of this letter, and the distinguishing letters below the number as given opposite, may be quoted and addressed to the Comptroller, Mysore Government.

the communications

D 1205

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER, MYSORE GOVERNMENT.

Dated Bangalore, the 6th June *1916.*

FROM

Rajamantrapravina Diwan Bahadur
J. S. CHAKRAVARTI, ESQ., M.A.,
F.R.A.S., etc.,
Comptroller to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

O. 6072/

15-6-1916

G Press

19-15

5

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, ESQ., B.A., B.L.,

Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General *Department.*

SIR,

With reference to your letter No. G.14926/G.M.19-15-4 dated 1st May 1916 calling for my opinion as to how the accounts relating to the "Pie Money" should be kept in the Government Press, I have the honor to state as follows:-

2. Reference is invited in this connection to the remarks made by this office on the subject in para 13 of the note on the audit of the Press Accounts for 1913-14. All the receipts and payments relating to the "Pie Money" should accordingly be noted in the cash book.

3. The amount to be deducted out of the total piece-earnings of each compositor ought to be shown in the acquittance roll of compositors in a separate column. Reference to the receipt entry in the cash book of the money thus deducted should be given in compositor's acquittance rolls.

4. For payment of the "Pie Money" to the boys working in the Press, an acquittance roll showing the amount paid to each boy should be maintained and a certificate should be recorded below it by the Assistant Superintendent, of the Press that the amounts due to the several boys have been paid to them in his presence. Reference should be given therein to the expenditure entry in the cash book of the money paid to boys.

5. It is presumed that payments made to boys every month, will either be equal to or less than the amount deducted from Compositor's earnings that month and will never exceed it. The unspent balance, if any, out of the recoveries made during any month may be paid to the Treasury on the last working day of that month to be credited to XVIII C (iii) Other Press Receipts --3 Advertisements and Miscellaneous. The amount paid to the Treasury may be charged off in the cash book. The amount payable to the Treasury will be arrived at by deducting from the total recoveries made as per Compositors' acquittance roll, the aggregate of payments made to boys. This may be worked out every month at foot of the boys' acquittance rolls as soon after payments are made to them as possible. Reference to entry in the cash book of payment made to Treasury may be given in the latter acquittance roll. The entry in the cash book of payment into Treasury will, of course, be supported by the Treasury Certificate duly obtained in the Remittance Register of the Press.

6. The procedure herein above indicated is both simple and clear and may, therefore be adopted.

7. The enclosure to your letter under reply is herewith returned.

I have the honour to be,

S i r,

Your most obedient servant,

Comptroller.

6/6/

Continuance of the 'Pie Money' system in the Govt Press

G.R.S. 28]

C.P File No. 19-15

Serial No. 6

*Diary No. of letter replied to*_____

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

( )

the D 191 .

Date of issue 21 Q 16

Signed by _____

READ—

Govt. Order No: G 12991-2/C.P. 19-15-2, dated 17th March 1916 passing orders on the Comptroller's Note on the audit of the accounts of the Govt. Centra

~~ORDER THEREON. No.~~

Press, Bangalore, for 1913-1914.

2. Letter No: 2281 & 8th April 1916 from the Supdt: Govt. Press Submitting, in pursuance of paragr: 4 of the above order a note on the

over

SUBJECT.

GPB—50,000—1-12-12

'Pie Money' System obtaining at the Govt. Press and recommending its continuance.

3. Letter no: 9551 dt 13th June 1916 from the Comptroller, Mysore Govt. stating that the receipt and expenditure of 'pie money' should be incorporated in the cash book which is intended to show the entire cash transactions of the Press and suggesting the following procedure in regard to the maintenance of accounts.

[Here enter paras 2 to 5 of the Comptroller's letter - portions enclosed in blue pencil alone should be copied here.]

Order. No: [illegible] dt

Government are pleased to direct that the 'pie money' System be continued.

Agreeing with the Comptroller they also direct that the accounts relating thereto be maintained

G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Print &
S. O.

in the manner indicated by him.

17/9/16
Sec.y to Govt.
Gl. Debt

To

The Supdt. Govt. Press.

" Comptroller, Mysore Govt.

GPB—20,000—7-7-14

'Pie Money' System.

No. G. 4168-9—G. P. 19-15-6, DATED 21ST SEPTEMBER 1916.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

READ—

Government Order No. G. 12991-2—G. P. 19-15-2, dated 17th March 1916, passing orders on the Comptroller's Note on the audit of the accounts of the Government Central Press, Bangalore, for 1913-14.

2. Letter No. 2281, dated 8th April 1916, from the Superintendent, Government Press, submitting, in pursuance of paragraph 4 of the above order, a note on the "Pie Money" system obtaining at the Government Press and recommending its continuance.

3. Letter No. 9551, dated 13th June 1916, from the Comptroller, Mysore Government, stating that the receipt and expenditure of "Pie Money" should be incorporated in the cash book which is intended to show the entire cash transactions of the Press and suggesting the following procedure in regard to the maintenance of accounts.

All the receipts and payments relating to the "Pie Money" should accordingly be noted in the cash book.

The amount to be deducted out of the total piece-earnings of each compositor ought to be shown in the acquittance roll of compositors in a separate column. Reference to the receipt entry in the cash book of the money thus deducted should be given in compositors' acquittance rolls.

For payment of the "Pie Money" to the boys working in the Press, an acquittance roll showing the amount paid to each boy should be maintained and a certificate should be recorded below it by the Assistant Superintendent of the Press that the amounts due to the several boys have been paid to them in his presence. Reference should be given therein to the expenditure entry in the cash book of the money paid to boys.

It is presumed that payments made to boys every month, will either be equal to or less than the amount deducted from compositors' earnings that month and will never exceed it. The unspent balance, if any, out of the recoveries made during any month may be paid to the Treasury on the last working day of that month to be credited to XVIII C (iii). Other Press receipts, 3 Advertisements and Miscellaneous. The amount paid to the Treasury may be charged off in the cash book. The amount payable to the Treasury will be arrived at by deducting from the total recoveries made as per compositors' acquittance roll, the aggregate of payments made to boys. This may be worked out every month at foot of the boys' acquittance rolls as soon after payments are made to them as possible. Reference to entry in the cash book of payment made to Treasury may be given in the latter acquittance roll. The entry in the cash book of payment into Treasury will, of course, be supported by the Treasury certificate duly obtained in the Remittance Register of the Press.

The procedure herein above indicated is both simple and clear and may, therefore, be adopted.

Order No. G. 4168-9—G. P. 19-15-6, dated 21st September 1916.

Government are pleased to direct that the "Pie Money" system be continued.

Agreeing with the Comptroller, they also direct that the accounts relating thereto be maintained in the manner indicated by him.

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. Dept.

To—The Superintendent, Government Press.
The Comptroller, Mysore Government.

Exd.—C. R.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. G. 4168-9—G. P. 19-15-6, dated 21st Sept. 1916

'Pie Money' Syste—.

Directs the continuance of the — in the Government Press and prescribes the mode of maintaining the accounts relating thereto.

W D 942—GPB—4-10-6—250